

## THE ARGUS.

Published daily at 1624 Second avenue, Rock Island, Ill. (Entered at the postoffice at Rock Island, Ill., as second-class matter, under the act of March 3, 1879).

BY THE J. W. POTTER CO.

Rock Island Member Associated Press. Full Leased Wire Report.

Member Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Telephones in all departments. Central Union, Rock Island 145, 146 and 147.



Monday, January 24, 1916.

## Rock Island—From River to River.

The automobile is king this week in Chicago.

The republican party appears to be composed almost entirely of candidates for office, with the majority seeking the presidency.

The murder of another policeman wounds like an answer to Mayor Thompson's promise to drive the crooks from Chicago.

The news reports announce a Michigan woman committed suicide by holding her breath. She must have been too full for utterance.

The presence of floods over Illinois should furnish Colonel Roosevelt one of his most logical arguments against the Wilson administration.

According to London reports the Germans killed one person in two aeroplanes along the east Kent coast yesterday in which a dozen bombs were dropped. Which would indicate that the Teutons are losing their batting eye.

It is said President Wilson will request the allies to cease arming their liners, this move to be a result of the German submarine concession. It appears from the evidence received through Berlin, that the majority of the sea tragedies in which American lives were sacrificed were due either to resistance of the submarine or to the fact that the passenger ship was armed and attempting to attack the undersea vessel.

William Randolph Hearst hates Bryan almost as much as he hates Wilson. He doesn't like Hughes a little bit, because Hughes, whom he used to call the "unimpaired feather duster," beat the life out of Hearst in a campaign for governor of New York. Nor can Hearst forgive either Root or Roosevelt for their blistering denunciations of him and his yellow journalism following the assassination of President McKinley. With all these possibilities ruled out before the start, it looks as if Hearst might have to run for president himself in order to poll the Hearst vote.

## LOW WAGES AND VICE.

There is nothing startling in the conclusion of the Illinois vice commission which has made its belated report to the legislature. Most of the items covered by the report have been familiar to the public for some time and are in agreement with the findings of similar commissions in other states.

Poverty—low wages—has for some time been recognized as the chief cause of vice among girls. In this connection it might be added that poverty contributes in two ways to promote sex immorality, not only directly as affecting the girls who are victims of low wages, but as making marriage difficult for young men who are unable to maintain a home under the wage scale at the present cost of living.

While there will be general agreement on the wage problem as the crux of the vice question, there will be some disagreement as to the remedy. A minimum wage law, recommended by the commission, has its potential disadvantages as well as its advantages. It is obvious to anyone familiar with the cost of living that girls who do not "live at home" cannot exist decently on a wage lower than \$8 per week. Whether legislation can effect a minimum wage, however, without hopelessly crippling Illinois commerce and industry (in competition with states which have no minimum wage) and without throwing out of employment thousands of workers who are now able to earn even a small wage, are questions for serious discussion. It must not be forgotten, in this connection, that the buying public is in reality the fixer of wages in trades and industries not standardized. So long as the public accepts "bargains" wrought from the sweat of women and girls in preference to articles made by labor paid a legitimate wage, just so long will the sweat-shop wage hold sway.

The history of attempted labor legislation in this country does not encourage the idea the raising wages by law, meritorious as the plan may be, although it must not be remembered that the minimum wage scheme has but lately been given trial in some states. The gradual rise in wages of male workers dates practically from the organization of the trades unions. In nearly every instance advances in compensation for labor have been forced from employers by the pressure of organized demand. We are not saying that it is entirely feasible to organize the trades which are now cursed by starvation wages; recent experiences among the under-

paid employees of certain industries in Chicago and New York indicate that organization among the workers in these lines is perilous to their positions. It is evident, however, that unionization would contribute in some measure to their independence.

In principle, of course, there would be but little difference between effective organization and a minimum wage law; the one would fix the wage standard by collective bargaining, the other by the state. The effect on the cost of production would be the same in either case. If it should be demonstrated—as has already been demonstrated—that female workers are unable to protect themselves from exploitation by means of organization, then it would seem to be within the scope of a government framed for the best interests of its people to take the matter in hand and fix a standard below which employers should not go.

## SEA AND LAND TERRITORY.

The attitude of the administration, on the killing of those 19 American citizens by Mexican brigands, has furnished a number of noisy patriots with an opportunity to point what they believe should be the administration's course in the analogous case of Americans entering the war zone on merchant ships. The administration, having warned Americans to keep out of Mexico, should warn American to keep off vessels entering submarine hunted waters, they argue, especially vessels liable to be attacked by submarines because of the nationality of their register.

To a mind influenced by surface indications the similarity between the two instances is identical. Americans are warned out of Mexico because a state of war exists there; then why not warn them of the high seas for the same reason. Arguing from the other angle—Americans lives having been lost in Mexico the United States is bound to secure apology and reparation from Mexico, just as it did from Germany and Austria, and the punishment of the murderers, or go to war.

The explanation offered by Secretary Lansing of the difference between the two situations under international law, by enlightening the darkness of misunderstanding, at once deprives the enemies of the administration of a dangerous weapon and those enthusiastic patriots of the senate, Messrs. Gore, Gorman, et al., of a convenient screen. Says Mr. Lansing:

"The high seas are common territory to every nation. Territory is always under the sovereignty of a nation, and the authorities of a nation can do what they please in that sovereignty. On the high seas a non-combatant, whether neutral or belligerent, has a right to pass to and fro without having his life endangered, unless he is on a public ship (belligerent warship or transport). In a territory he only has the right to pass to and fro with the consent of the authorities. If it is uncertain who the authorities are in that territory, he runs at once the danger of loss of liberty and life."

Mr. Lansing was chosen to the post he holds for his ability as an attorney of international law. His interpretation of it is final in the United States and not even the anti-administration patriotism of those inspired democrats of congress can deny the authority. Having settled the United States' position in matters Mexican and European Secretary Lansing can now turn to more important things than the grumblings of disgruntled factionists.

## TAXING EXPATRIATES.

Senator Kenyon has introduced in the upper house of congress a measure providing for the levying of heavy taxes on the incomes of Americans who have expatriated themselves and taken up permanent residence in foreign countries. The bill also provides for a substantial tax on the dowries of American heiresses who wed citizens of other nations. It is a worthy measure and should meet with no opposition.

At the present time we behold the spectacle of Great Britain collecting indirectly from residents of the United States a heavy tax for the support of her government in war. Rentals from properties in New York and other cities; dividends from American railway stocks and other industries and interest on funds in American investments of various types—all paid by the American consumer—are paying more taxes by far into the English treasury than they are paying to the state and federal governments here in America. The owners of these properties have been bitten by the germ of aristocracy or social ambition; they have repudiated the land which gave them fortune and taken up their abode as citizens in other countries.

In New York, for example, the tenants of lots owned by the Astors are paying as rent sums which run into the millions. William Waldorf Astor, voluntary expatriate, has purchased a baronetcy with a part of this income, and the British government is levying a tax of \$125,000 a year upon the remainder of it. Senator Kenyon's measure would gather a just revenue from an income derived from American citizens. The Astor income, it might be added, is not the result of any Astor's contribution to industry or progress; it is the unearned increment on property whose value is due solely to the increase of population and commerce in New York City.

There are probably sixty or more former Americans whose cases parallel in a measure the case of Astor. And it is estimated that not less than \$50,000,000 of American money has been transferred to Europe during the last few years in the form of wedding dowries. The revenue from these fortunes should be collected on this side of the water and utilized to relieve the burden on the class less able to pay. American industry and enterprise should not be longer taxed to support an expatriate aristocracy in the old world.

## Unmasking the Interests

Extracts from Speech of

HON. CLYDE H. TAVENNER

OF ILLINOIS,

In the House of Representatives

Wednesday, December 15, 1915.

The Navy league upon close examination would appear to be little more than a branch office of the house of J. P. Morgan & Co., and a general sales promotion bureau for the various armor and munition makers and the steel, nickel, copper, and zinc interests. At least, they are all represented among the directors, officers, founders, or life members of or contributors to the Navy league.

Especially are all forms of big business represented, and big business invariably heads in at 23 Wall Street, New York.

J. P. Morgan was formerly treasurer of the Navy league and is now a director and contributor. He is a director also of the United States Steel corporation and many other corporations. Herbert L. Satterlee, former assistant secretary of the navy department and a brother-in-law of J. P. Morgan, was one of the incorporators and founders of the Navy league and is the present general counsel of the league.

The late J. P. Morgan was one of the founders and principal contributors to the Navy league, and as late as June 10, 1915, \$2,000 was subscribed on behalf of the Morgan estate.

Edward T. Stotesbury, a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and a director of the Baldwin Locomotive works, and until recently a director of Cambria Steel company, Phoenix Iron company, Riverside Metal company, Temple Iron company, William Cramp & Sons Ship & Engine Building company, and 54 other corporations, banks, and trust companies, is one of the honorary vice presidents of the Navy league. The Wall Street Journal on July 26, 1915, reported that the Baldwin Locomotive works had received a war order for \$80,000,000 worth of shells and other munitions.

Robert Bacon, former secretary of state and partner of J. P. Morgan & Company and first director of the United States Steel corporation, is a director of the Navy league.

Henry C. Frick, a fellow director of J. P. Morgan on both the United States Steel corporation and the National City bank of New York, is an honorary vice president of the Navy league.

Jacob H. Schiff, a director with J. P. Morgan on the National City bank of New York, contributed \$1,000 to the Navy league June 10, 1915.

J. Ogden Armour, a director with J.

P. Morgan on the National City bank of New York, was one of a committee which, under the auspices of the National Security league, issued a statement certifying as to the patriotism of the Navy league.

Cleveland H. Dodge, a director with J. P. Morgan on the National City bank of New York and a director of the American Brass company, Commercial Mining company, Copper Queen Consolidated Mining company, Detroit Copper Mining company of Arizona, Lackawanna Iron & Coal company, Montezuma Copper company, and the United Globe Mines, is a life member of the Navy league. Marcellus H. Dodge, a nephew of Cleveland H. Dodge, is a director on the boards of the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge company and the Remington Arms & Ammunition company. Cleveland H. Dodge is vice president of Phelps, Dodge & Company (Ltd.), a \$45,000,000 corporation, which is one of the leading factors in the copper industry in the United States. Although the millions of Cleveland H. Dodge have been multiplied through the increased value of his copper holdings as a result of the European war, his firms appear unwilling to share their prosperity with their miners in Arizona. Some 5,000 copper miners are now on strike, and because Governor Hunt of Arizona, has dared to protect them against an invasion of lawless thugs and strike-breakers, the mine owners are circulating petitions for his recall. The leading corporation involved in the Clifton-Morenci strike is Phelps, Dodge & Company, of which Cleveland H. Dodge is vice president. The company in 1912 earned 23 per cent on its capital of \$45,000,000 and paid a 15 per cent dividend. Today copper is higher than at any time in nine years, yet the company refuses to grant its men a wage increase or to make any concession. The principal property of the company at Clifton paid in 1912 a dividend of 14 1/2 per cent on a capital of \$1,000,000.

Joseph P. Grace, a director with J. P. Morgan on the National City bank of New York, is one of the contributors to the funds of the Navy league.

George F. Baker, Jr., a director of the First National bank of New York and a son of a director of the United States Steel corporation, contributed \$1,000 to the Navy league June 10, 1915.

(To be continued.)

## NEW RAILROAD ERA IN 1916

Here is the forecast of a man high in railway circles for the year 1916:

"Well in the first place, during 1915 all of the crimples were taken to the hospital. The list of 1915 receiverships was a long one. It included Missouri Pacific, Rock Island, Western Pacific, Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and Texas & Pacific. During the year some of the crimples were dismissed cured. It's only a question of a short time now until the rest will again be able to stand on their own feet.

"There were a number of railroads that were skating on thin ice at this time last year because of maturing loans. All of the railroads that passed into the hands of receivers during 1915 did so because of their inability to pay off a floating debt that had been accumulated in the strained money markets of the last five years.

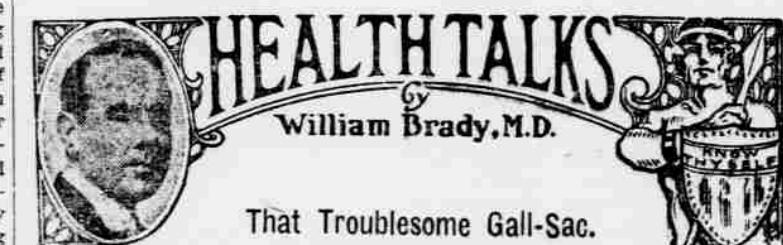
"With the ability of the railroads being taxed by the volume of business now offered all over the country at higher freight rates there will be no passing or reducing of dividends."

The fact of the matter is that the outlook for general prosperity, in which the railways will share, never was better than it is now. Already freight traffic is taxing the capacity of roads all over the country.

The year 1916 is starting with a clean slate. With managerial incompetents weeded out, with practically every industry working at capacity, with record crops the past year and the outlook glowing for the coming year, a record of prosperity and progress should mark the coming 12 months. Poor management will be responsible should there be railroad failures.

## Injured While Skating.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 24.—The condition of A. L. Mohler, president of the Union Pacific Railway company, who was injured while skating yesterday, was reported as very satisfactory today.



HEALTH TALKS  
William Brady, M.D.

## That Troublesome Gall-Sac.

Inflammations of the gall-sac, like inflammations of that other useless organ, the appendix, vary from the mild, low grade conditions which scarcely drive the patient to the doctor, to the most fulminating attacks of acute cholecystitis terminating in abscess or general peritonitis.

The typhoid bacillus, entering through the bile duct from the bowel, is one of the commonest causes of gall-sac inflammation and gallstones, the trouble perhaps coming several years after the typhoid fever.

The colon bacillus, present in a supposedly tame or civilized form in the normal bowel, is another common cause of cholecystitis (inflammation of the gall-sac) and eventually perhaps of gallstones.

Insufficient exercise, overeating, constipation, and the cathartic habit must be mentioned as contributing causes.

When gall-sac inflammation has been producing "indigestion" or "dyspepsia" or pain or distress high in the abdomen for a considerable time, and when the condition has been recognized and treated dietetically and medicinally without avail, then it is time to consider the advisability of operative treatment.

This is the more important in view of the fact that cancer is liable to develop in such a case if the trouble is not cleared up.

Adhesions binding the gall-sac to neighboring structures occasionally cause chronic pain or distress in the upper abdomen for years following passing or reducing of dividends."

Mrs. R. S. T.: Shall be glad to send you monograph on treatment of hair upon receipt of stamped addressed envelope.

## CHORDS AND DISCORDS

CONGRESSMAN Jacob E. Meeker of St. Louis is suing for divorce on the alleged grounds that his wife "has been cool and harsh" to him. He will be recalled as one of the "preparedness" speakers at the recent conference at Davenport. Also he was formerly a Congressional minister and is an anti-prohibitionist.

THE Moline Dispatch refers to them as the Sham-pain girls. Second the motion.

THE true sport, you will observe, is the one who knows when he has been tested. The other kind has to be told, and then he does not believe it.

ONE day Villa is reported dead and then next he is said to have married. Ignatz says Pancho is different from the ordinary man; that the latter marries one day—well, he is never the same person afterward.

LONDON is chuckling over a report that the Germans lack coal with which to operate their trains in the far east. Leave it to the Germans to find a substitute. It would be an easy matter to put a train of cars in front of a Howitzer, one belch from which would send said train to its destination in a hurry.

TO O. D. K. and C. R.: You are hereby advised that G. M. F., with whom you have been engaging in a poetic combat, is not a man, as you apparently have inferred. The one who penned the clever lines which drew sudden rises from both of you is one of our talented ladies. So govern yourselves accordingly in future.

JOHN D. Rockefeller declares that this old earth is good enough for him. What do you suppose was worrying John when he made that remark?

## The Curse of a Name.

Frank Stroman is a contender for the quarter-mile championship of America, now held by Ted Meredith.

BEFORE the 1916 baseball season is ended we are likely to be shocked by the news that one of those horrid umpires has slapped Percy Haughton on the wrist. Perce, as you may know, is the new owner of the Boston Braves.

ONE of our readers, a gentleman whose veracity we have no reason to question, has received a written proposal of marriage from a girl who fails to sign her name. It is done in rhyme. Our friend, anxious to get into communication with the young lady, has penned an answer, and submits it for publication. Much as we regret to do so, we are obliged to reject these effusions, and respectfully refer our contributor to Sister Thompson, our heart doctor. By this it will be understood that Elizabeth and us are agreed not to encroach on one another's preserves. And we don't. We get along like a couple of Sunday school playmates.

THE oldest member of the Grand Army has died—once more and again.

DR. Van Hook is one of the leading surgeons of Rockford.

HAVE you seen William Waldorf Astor in his English baronet's chapeau? How do you think he looks? So do we.

THE latest innovation in feminine hostility is a pocket in which are kept a handkerchief, "loose change or loose jewelry." Yes, and some of our fat girls will have to loosen up considerably when they want to blow their noses.

HEARD at the Empire.

"I tried to get into the army a few years ago, but I was rejected."

"What was the trouble?"

"The doctor said I had a floating kidney."

"Then why didn't you join the navy?"

Society Puzzled.

An Italian benefit performance at Orchestra hall was being engineered. It is reported from the society department, and all the main floor seats had been sold. The cheap seats remained. Several gay debutantes came to the rescue, invaded Little Italy, but returned with their tickets and surprised frowns.

The Italian merchants, it appears, were quite willing to support the production. It was for the benefit of their countrymen, and they wanted to do their share. If any \$3 seats were to be had they would take them, but they refused to sit in the galleries.

This situation has been repeated time and time again. Society always makes the mistake. Being the aristocrats, it seems reasonable to them that our proletariat would flock to their gatherings, take a back seat, and admire. They cannot understand why the American public does not flock—why it does not rush to the galleries and gaze at the bare backs of the ladies there for no earthly reason but charity.

For American society is still looking for a proletariat. It is snubbed constantly, but it still invites us. We may come and admire from the back seats. But we must not mingle. There is condescension at a distance. The garlic breath may not mingle with that of champagne.

American society cannot get used to the fact that it has never really been recognized. It might be worth the experiment at least in running one of these charitable shows for society to buy the gallery seats and then peddle the rest on the west side.—Chicago Tribune.

J. M. C.

## The Daily Story

A Royal Adventure — By Edith O. Ross.

There is an episode in French history that is a perfect story. There is no need for the author to draw upon his imagination or to supply romance. Nor did it take place so long ago either, for it occurred during the reign of Charles X., that king of France who was deposed in 1830.

His predecessor on the throne, Louis XVIII, was childless, and upon his death his younger brother, Charles, succeeded him, Charles' son, the Duke de Berry, being his apparent. The duke married an Italian princess, who bore him a son, the Count de Chambord. The Duke de Berry was assassinated, leaving the child count heir to the throne. At the revolution of 1830 Charles abdicated in favor of his little grandson.

The Duke of Orleans succeeded in having himself proclaimed king of the French, taking the title of Louis Philippe. Charles X. and his family went to England. Charles was not a man of much force and made no effort to recover the throne for his grandson.

His daughter-in-law was made of very different stuff. When she discovered that the ex-king would make no move to recover the throne of France for her son, the little Count de Chambord, she determined to take the matter into her own hands. And here begins one of the most remarkable stories of adventure enacted by royal personages.

Leaving her son in England with his grandfather, the duchess set out to stir the Legitimist party to revolution for the purpose of recovering the throne for the child. Crossing the channel, she descended through the northern part of France, and taking a position in a province where the people were loyal to her cause, she arranged for a rising. She was advised that the time was not favorable, but would not be dissuaded. The rising took place, but was a lamentable failure.

The duchess, instead of endeavoring to secure her safety, pushed on southward by land, eluding those emissaries of the government sent out to arrest her. Her adventures, dressed as a man, on the journey alone make a thrilling chapter. She succeeded in reaching the Mediterranean and from the coast of France gained her former home, Naples.

She remained some time in Italy, but was not idle. Having arranged for a rising in favor of her son in Marseilles, she went there, her landing being the signal for the revolution. Again she was doomed to disappointment. The people did not turn out in sufficient numbers to serve the purpose. The duchess was advised to leave France, but again refused.

At Grenoble she found refuge in the house of an adherent and was kept in seclusion. She was betrayed by a man

who had entered her service for that very purpose. He led a party of Orleanists to the house where she was concealed, but there was some mistake in giving the signal for her arrest, and the party withdrew. Meanwhile the duchess was warned, and when they returned she and several of her adherents had betaken themselves to a small space behind a fireplace that they had planned to enter in case of necessity.

A thorough search failed to reveal their hiding place. The party of searchers finally went away, leaving a guard in the room behind the fireplace of which the duchess and her friends were concealed. Unfortunately the night was cold, and the guard built a fire on the hearth. For two nights the concealed party suffered heat and suffocation, the duchess' dress catching fire, but on the second morning, started and burned, they gave up the struggle and surrendered.

Great was the rejoicing of the emperor king at getting the troublesome woman into his power. He shut her up in a chateau and employed a general of the army to command the guard, but more especially to watch her with a view to learning some indiscretion which would cost her the sympathy of the French people. It was not long before word was sent to Paris that the prisoner had staid in a way that would ruin her and render her an ineffective supporter of her son's claims to the throne. It was evident to the duchess that King Louis Philippe was employing watchers who were to make sure that the evidence against her should not be turned away. Indeed, the poor woman was treated in a most contemptible manner.

Meanwhile the king was congratulating himself that the duchess who had given him so much trouble and uneasiness was in a position from which she would be unable to escape. He redoubled those who were to watch her, or, rather, redoubled their watchfulness.

One day the cry of a child was heard in the duchess' apartment. She announced that she had been secretly married at the time she had returned to Italy to an Italian nobleman, giving his name and title. Her enemies refused to believe the statement and she produced the record of her marriage, made by a bishop of the Roman Catholic church who had performed the ceremony.

However, by having married one not of royal blood she had placed herself in a position that rendered her unable to carry on her fight for her son's claim to the throne of France. She returned to her home in Italy, where she was joined by her husband, and from that time lived the life of a private person.

## Sidelights on the European War

Zurich, Switzerland.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Describing a recent visit to the German fleet, Dr. Otto Gaupp writes in the Muenchener Neueste Nachrichten: "Our silent fleet," say the English. "Our silent fleet, can we also say with equal right, which still and earnest, unseen and unmarked, day and night, summer and winter, in storm and in sunshine, stands on guard in the North sea and in the Baltic, thereby playing a role, of whose higher, I might also say more decisive importance, only a few among us can have any conception. We hear of our submarines, which have so embittered England's sea supremacy, but who has heard for months of our great battleships, our large and small cruisers, our ever increasing torpedo boats, which stand behind these submarines and make their successful activities possible.

"There can be no German who doubts that behind the thick veil covering our battle fleet, everything is in the best order, the liveliest activity, never slumbering watchfulness and everyone burning to serve the Fatherland, not by passive, but active engagement in a conflict, whose fearfulness would exceed even that of the fighting in the trenches. One need not be long with the fleet to be convinced that the strictest secrecy in war, is for it even more necessary than for the army. On the warship one gets the impression of enormous concentrated force, and power of movement, of which a mobilized fleet is capable. A curt command, and dozens and still dozens of gigantic guns fire enormous shot, it may be at a distance of 20 kilometers. Another command and a few hours later the fleet are many miles from their first position. Ships in action must carry everything they need, for battle and existence, there are no reserves for them, no impassable ways, they cross the waters with the speed of railway trains and a few hours' journey can bring a decisive battle on the result of which the fate of world empires may depend. One need only think a little to understand the absolute necessity that nothing at all should be made public regarding the movements, the location, the composition of the fleet."

After pointing out that the British admiralty need hardly trouble to explain to their country the value of their fleet in this war, that it constitutes the only protection against the immediate destruction of the empire, and that its loss would be followed by a blockade, famine and instant capitulation, Dr. Gaupp goes on to say that it is not so easy for a German to understand clearly the part the German fleet now plays.

"It is not Germany's only protection and only 'weapon,' he writes, 'but the fleet is a piece of armor covering a vulnerable spot, and thereby making the free handling of arms and shield possible. Without it the enemy would lie thick before our harbors in the Bal-

tic and the North sea; without it our armies would have to reckon with hostile forces landing on our coasts at any moment, and thus tying up large armies for their protection. Without the fleet our most important way into the open, leading over the Baltic, would have been shut from the first days of the war. Without it England could have brought entirely different pressure to bear on Denmark, and in the Dardanelles, and might have terrorized the whole Balkans into joining the entente, without it every attempt of the neutrals to restrict the English depots over the sea would be hopeless. Only the existence of a strong German fleet has forced England to pay a certain regard to the United States; without it England's chances of wearing us down into peace, would be ten times greater than they are today."

"I do not believe that any Englishman with technical expert knowledge doubts that our fleet has pursued the one correct, and for England, fatal strategy, of continuing as a fleet in being and so made the enemy's supremacy at sea only provisional and conditional. To provoke a decisive battle against an overwhelmingly superior force would be heroic, but it would not be war, it would be playing the enemy's game. That our navy would take any opportunity to measure itself against the foe, where the chances were at all equal, she has proved sufficiently and will also prove further. It is also certain that the English will give them no such opportunity, if they know it. Before the war I heard in England, over and over again, that the German fleet, ship for ship, was as good as the English—in the mouth of an Englishman the highest praise he could give—the experiences they have had since may make them doubt if they said enough and now they may prefer only fight when they are certain of having a greater force."

"On the bench land, where we thought nothing but sack brush would grow, they are raising big crops," says Wallace D. Coburn, rancher, cowboy and poet of Malta, Mont., who is real pessimistic over the development, maintaining that so many dairy cattle are being raised it will soon be hard to get a good steak.

## Daily History Class—Jan. 24.

1783—Birth in Hingham, Mass., of Benjamin Franklin. Revolutionary general who received the sword of Cornwallis at Yorktown; died 1800.

1808—United States battleship Maine ordered on her memorable mission to Havana to protect American interests during a Cuban insurrection.

1915—In a German naval attack on the English coast the German cruiser Bluecher was sunk with about 100 of her crew. The German ship retired to their home coast, pursued by the British.